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## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012 Public Water Supply Name List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply. Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other Website and Lobby Date(s) customers were informed: 5////3, 45//6//3, 5/28//3 CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used U.S. Postal Service Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/28/13 As an attachment $\Box$ As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Picayine Item 5/11/13 Poplarville Democrat 5/11/13 Date Published: See Above Date Posted: 5/28/13 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): WWW. prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Hill.pdf I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name filite (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie, Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

## 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pearl River County Utility Authority PWS#: 550062 – Hillsdale Water System April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pearl River County Utility Authority have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff McClain at 601.799.5259. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third. Thursday of the month at 2:00 PM Picayune or Poplarville City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

LM2ID:	0550062	TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic 10. Barium	Contam N	inants 2011*	.01	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
13. Chromium	N	2011*	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	erosion of natural deposits  Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit

16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.9	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	4	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Or	gani	c Contai	ninants	3					
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2012	3.33	.65 – 3.33	ppb		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2012	.14	.002014	ppm		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	n By-	Product	S						
81. HAA5	N	2011	1	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2012	.80	.46 – 1.42	mg/l	0	MR	1	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the PEARL RIVER COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY system # 550062 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 64%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to tessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Pearl River County Utility Authority works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# PRC UTILITY AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 699 Picayune, MS 39466 601-799-5259

FRONT OF BILL

Previous Balance: ILDWOOD RES. SEWER

0.00 24.25

Billed: 05/31/13

After 06/15/13 pay 34,25 24,25 is due by 06/15/13

**TOTAL NEW CHGS 05/31/13** 

24.25

24.25 is due by 06/15/13

Acct# 03033

After 06/15/13 pay 34.25

JENNIFER ADAMS New Svc (29 days)

75 CHINABERRY CIRCLE Payment Due on the 15th. \$10.00 Late Fee Applied After Due Date. Acct# 03033 **75 CHINABERRY CIRCLE** Return Service Requested

JENNIFER ADAMS **75 CHINABERRY CIRCLE CARRIERE MS 39426** 

BACK OF BILL



Picayune, MS 39466 (601) 799-5259

Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report at the following web addresses:

http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pop.pdf Poplarville http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pic.pdf Picayune http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Hill.pdf Hillsdale

> AFTER HOUR EMERGENCIES: 601-799-5259



Consumer Confidence Report Advertisement

Picayune Item May 11, 2013 Poplarville Democrat May 16, 2013



The Pearl River County Utility Authority recently received notice from the Mississippi State Department of Health that the drinking water supply systems in Picayune and Poplarville were inspected and given a perfect overall capacity rating of 5. The water supply system in Hillsdale received an overall rating of 4.7 out of a possible 5 due to the system not having a usable backup water source.

Capacity Rating is determined by combining scores on three categories, on a scale of 1-5, and dividing by three to derive an average score. Each water supply location is assessed on Technical, Managerial, and Financial capacity.

## POPLARVILLE WATER SYSTEM #0550061

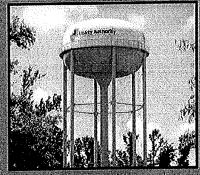
Technical: 5 Managerial: 5 Financial: 5 OVERALL CAPACITY RATING: 5.0 / 5.0

## PICAYUNE WATER SYSTEM #0550063

Technical: 5 Managerial: 5 Financial: 5 OVERALL CAPACITY RATING: 5:0 / 5:0

## HILLSDALE WATER SYSTEM #0550062

Technical: 4 Managerial: 5 Financial: 5
OVERALL CAPACITY RATING: 4.7 / 5.0



"We provide wholesale water to the City of Poplarville and those residents that are benefitting from Utility Authority provided water service can have the confidence of a highly rated system that brings a dependable, high quality water service. These ratings are the direct result of the Utility Authority employees that oversee the daily functions of our water supply. All those employees are to be commended for a job well done," said Utility Authority Executive Director, Jeff McClain, referring to employees, Charlie Rouse, Foreman; Lance Stewart, Water Operator; Cliff Hodges, Water Operator; Toni Pomes, Administrative Assistant; and Debbie Bounds, Bookkeeper.

Full reports are available at the UA office, call 601-799-5259 or can be viewed online at: <a href="http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pic.pdf">http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pic.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pic.pdf">http://www.prc-ua.org/ccr/2012Pic.pdf</a>